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OVERTHROWN BY THE MOB. BIR CHARLES WARREN'S DISMISSAL A VIC-

TORY FOR THE CRIMINAL CLASSES. SACRIFICED FOR AN UNPOPULAR AND INCAPABLE SOME SECRETARY - IDENTITY OF THE

WHITECHAPEL MURDERER-THE DEWS-BURY CONTEST-QUEENSLAND-MR. GLADSTONE-LORD BOSEBERY

Copyright; 1888: By The New-York Tribune. London, Nov. 13.—What is called Sir Charles Warren's resignation is practically his dismissal When once the Home Secretary had been allowed to lecture the Chief of Police in the House of Commons for publishing an article in "Murray's Magazine," his stay in office became impossible. It has been for some time a question whether Sir Charles or Mr. Matthews should go. There has been friction ever since the Trafalgar Square riots, last winter. Then came disputes respecting the detective service, and the resignation of Mr. Monro, the head detective, followed by his transfer to the Home Office. Mr. Matthews has behaved badly throughout, and is perhaps the least competent and least popular Home Secretary since Mr. Spencer Walpole of tearful memory. Finally the differences between him and Sir Charles Warren became a Cabinet question, and the Cabinet as usual preferred to sacrifice somebody else rather than a colleague.

It only shows once more what weak things strong Government can do. The desire for Mr. Matthews's retirement is genu-ine and well founded. The opposition to the Chief of Police sprang from no other cause than his doing his duty and doing it thoroughly well. Complaint of him because he was a soldier was empty complaint. Serious attack on him dates from Trafalgar Square. He knew his own mind about that business; Mr. Matthews did not know Sir Charles was determined to keep order; Mr. Matthews was for order one day and disorder the next. Perhaps there was a moment when the Chief of Police forced the hand of the Home Secretary. At any rate, he completely defeated the agitators, whose howl of baffled rage is now turned into a yell of delight over his fall. They have never ceased to pursue him.

Radical press more disgraceful than its campaign | torily refused to make an apology, and rather upheld against Sir Charles Warren. It was a campaign | their proceeding. of calumny. Others joined in it, notably such statesmen as Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Graham and Professor Stuart, and the lowest types of irresponsible fanatics. When the Whitechapel murders occurred, Sir Charles was held responsible for the failure to discover the murderer. Worse; these papers stuck at nothing. There was no dirt they were not ready to fling. They have triumphed; and the Cabinet have the pleasure of reflecting that, too, in face of a warning protest from the Minister, it is difficult to see how the Government than Lord Salisbury. People do not care for States. than Lord Salisbury. People do not care for technicalities. All the Anarchists, Socialists and agitators of every grade and criminals of every class know that their enemy is overthrown and that it is they who have overthrown him. He never would have been allowed to resign but for outside agitation. The mob have learned their lesson. They have only to rail against their oppressor long enough, and out he must go. Sir Charles did his duty admirably, and London owes him an immense debt. His successor, whoever he may be, knows that if he does equally well he may expect the same fate. There is a fairly good prospect that the police of London will have to

No new facts of importance came out at the murderer. If the police have any evidence, they keep it back, most wisely. Experts, I believe, say nothing has done more to prevent the arrest of the murderer than excessive publicity. Every clew, or supposed clew, has been discussed in print with the result that the criminal knew what was being done, knew where suspicion ointed and knew how to divert it. probably does not read the New-York papers, I may say the police are confident that they know the man who committed all the murders. They have an exact description of him and are searching for him night and day, but have lost his trail entirely. They are entirely confident, however, that he cannot ultimately escape,

adjust itself to the wishes of the lowest classes.

The Dewsbury election, though not supposed to be doubtful creates some little stir. Mr. Arnold Forster, whom the Unionists have sent down to contest the seat, is a superior young man with a happy knack of irritating his opponents. Mr T. P. O'Connor has been dispatched by the Home Rulers to look after Mr. Forster. The two men are not ill matched. Mr. O'Connor has imparted some liveliness to the contest by repeating in anmark that the government of Ireland is founded on murder, confiscation, buckshot and bayonets. Polling occurs on Friday

The protests against Sir Henry Blake's appointment as Governor of Queensland have more grounds than one. There is, I hear, a much stronger republican feeling in Queensland than in any other Australian colony. They do not expect to cut lease from the mother country just yet, but they do expect to be consulted in the choice of a Governor to rule over them. The Colonial Office followed its traditions and picked out its own man. Sir Henry Blake is able. He was much hated in Ireland because he was a magistrate, and is perhaps disliked for the same reason in Quee sland, where there is a large Irish popund because he is brother-in-law to

Mr. Gladstone's visit to the Midlands ended amid some confusion. Wolverhampton sent him on his way with mingled cheers and groans. Oxford distinguished itself by giving the Home Rule leader the most hostile reception he has yet had to endure. Home Rule is anything but popular among the young lions of the University. Mr. Gladstone arrives in London to-day, but is houseless, and will be the guest of Mr. Stuart

Lord Rosebery, who was understood to speak the other day of Scottish Home Rule as a thing for which the Scottish people were nearly ready, now rejects this construction of his words. He writes: " I do not deny that one or two meetings have demanded Scottish Home Rule, but I cannot admit that they amount to a national demand."

Mr. Spurgeon, I fear, is very ill. Recent reports of his condition are more unfavorable than ever. He suffers from severe rheumatic gout, complicated with other disorders. The great Baptist preacher is not likely to be heard again in the pulpit this winter.

WOODCOCK WAS NOT DISMISSED BY THE KING. Stuttgart, Nov. 13.—The "Stuttgart Gazette" to-day makes a denial of the statement that Dr. Woodcock, otherwise Baron Savage, one of the American favorites of the King of Wurtemberg, was dismissed by the King. It says he gave up his office of his own free will. The King, it says, will always bear in mind the services rendered by Dr. Woodcock during his ill-1884. The paper also declares to be untru-ement that Dr. Woodcock took part in spirit

THE PARLIAMENT OF RUMANIA OPENED. Bucharest, Nov. 13.—Parliament was opened to-day by King Charles in person. In his address, His Malesty said the Government's foreign relations were absolutely satisfactory. All parties, he said, we siming to make Rumania a powerful element of pea

J. D. SHEEHAN, M. P., RE-ARRESTED. ablin, Nov. 13.-J. D. Sheehan, Member of Par lament for East Kerry, who was arrested recently

or advocating the Plan of Campaign, has been again

arrested and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for refusing to give ball for his good behavior.

THREATS AGAINST JUDGES AND COUNSELL WHOLESALE INTIMIDATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

London, Nov. 13 .- At the meeting of the Parnell Commission to-day the presiding Justice, Sir James Hannen, intimated that the Court's decision in the matter of the disclosure of documents was that all the documents which "The Times" possessed, including even those which "The Times's" solicitor thought spurious, should be disclosed, in order to assist in the search for the truth.

stated that he had received several threatening letters Justice Hannen remarked that he also, and probably others engaged in the case, had received similar letters. The intimidation of witnesses, he said, was so certain that precautions must be taken not to allow the premature disclosure of their names.

The taking of evidence in relation to outrages w then proceeded with. James Mannion, one of the witnesses called, declared himself both a Fenian and a part in several outrages and had gone on " moonlight expeditions. He knew no "Moonlighter" who was not also a member of the League. Peter Flaherty, a farmer of Galway, testified that he was a "Moonlighter" and was not ashamed to acknowledge it. He was perfectly ready to act with the "Moonlighters" again. Edward Flannigan said that he had been in America since 1879. He had been present at numerous League meetings at Pitisburg and New-York, at which Stephen J. Meany had presided. He said that Meany had collected funds for the purpose of buying firearms for use in Ireland.

The court then adjourned.

PERU AT ODDS WITH THE UNITED STATES. AN INSULT TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT MOL-

LENDO-NO SERIOUS RESULTS PROBABLE. Panama, Nov. 5 .- A serious international trouble States. The circumstances are these: On the assumption that a house at Mollendo belonged to the Arequipa Railway, and was therefore the property of the State. orders were given to occupy it by force, although the building was declared to belong to a citizen of the United States. It was accordingly seized by a squad of soldiers. The United States Consulate was situated locked, the coat of arms removed and the agent prevented from entering his offices for nearly a week. The American Minister at Lima, Mr. Buck, who protested against the seizure of the house, on receipt of intelligence of this aggression, sent a cable dispatch to his Government and was instantly instructed to demand an apology. The house was left vacant after There are not many things in the history of the six days' occupation, but the Government perempthe intelligence of the refusal, and the Department of State at Washington has ordered him to forward full particulars of the affair before taking further steps.

The recently effected treaty between the United States and Peru, as well as international law, secures from outrage and any sort of interference all conshow some more plausible reason than a mistaken assumption for violating the consular privileges, and

A dispatch from Washington states that the Department of State does not anticipate any serious results from the complications with Peru. It appears that the consular records were not disturbed.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND IN EAST AFRICA. THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC -FEATURES OF THE BLOCKADE.

London, Nov. 13 .- The official correspondence beween Germany and England on the East African question is published. The German Ambassador, in a memorandum dated October 8, said that Prince Bismarck had seen with especial satisfaction that Lord German and English interests in Zanzibar, and shared the conviction that only the mutual co-operation of England and Germany would fulfil the task of Christian civilization. Germany and England were united In the opinion that the first necessity was to restore and uphold the Sultan's authority in the struggle against the rebellious natives on the mainland; but into the interior. It appeared to be desirable to confine their joint action at first to a maritime blockade. Portugal must be pressed to forbid the exportation of nitions from her colonies in the vicinity of Zanzi-

Lord Salisbury replied on November 5, agreeing to a blockade, to continue until either power gave notice

of a suspension. to Sir E. B. Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin; It is possible that too large a share in the rebellion is attributed to the slave dealers. Much is doubtless due to the errors of the German Company. Their experience of Oriental habits and character is not sufficient. But although much may with justice be said of the evil results d their precipitate action and their disregard of native character and religious customs. I am disposed to think aders' rewniment has been a potent cause of the rising.

Lord Salisbury thought that the extension of French as other nations to destroy the traffic, but their naval force there was very small. He had complained of the remail of the French to allow a search to be made of suspected vessels sailing under their flag, and France had now agreed to permit such sourt, to be made, not in all cases, but as an incident of the blockade. In conclusion, he said that the blockade would be strictly limited to the two objects indicated. The details would be left to the two admirals on the spot.

UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS. DIFFICULTIES OF FORMING ONE NATION OF FIVE

Panama, Nov. 5 .- Throughout Costa Rica, and Indeed all the Central American Republics, the Congress or "Central American Diet" that has for some time been in session at San Jose is the absorbing topic of dis-cussion. The people of the five Republics are certainly enthusiastic for their union into one nation, and the press generally reflects this desire in spirited comments on "the great idea of consolidating the five Republics as a central power." Nevertheless, the Congress is not expected to prove a success, or to lead to the formation of the proposed Central American pomp and display of rival delegates than to the serious question of effecting the proposed union. Resides this, there is right in the way of any general agree-ment the controversy between Costa Rica and Nicathis, there is right in the way of any general agree-ment the controversy between Costa Rica and Nica-ragua: and in the latter country the feeling runs-particularly high, and there it is even assumed that President Cleveland "has evinced a desire to get clear of the whole affair by giving an evasive answer to the request to act as arbitrator." However absumd may really be this view, still it serves to indicate the real condition of public sentiment.

CANADA GETS EVEN WITH AMERICAN LUMBER-

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 13 (Special) .- An order in Council has been passed, increasing the export duty on pine logs from \$2 to \$3 per thousand feet board measure. A member of the that the increase is directed against the American lumbermen. The large lumber firms across the Lakes have taken up enormous timber limits in Ontario, and are cutting down the choicest timber very rapidly. The duty has twice been put up, with the view of discouraging operations, but with each increase the whole of the lumber so cut is taken across the Lakes

TWENTY-THREE OF THE SHIP'S CREW DROWNED. London, Nov. 13.—Another survivor from the Cunard Line steamer Nantes, before reported to have been sunk in the English Channel by collision with the German ship Theodore Ruger, has landed at Liverpool, and reports that twenty-three of the crew of the Nantes were drowned.

There is now no doubt of the total loss of both vessels, with most of the crew of the Nantes and a part of the ship's crew. The survivers who landed at Trouville include sixteen of the Theodore Fugers and two of the Nantes's crew. It is believed that all the others went down with their vessels.

RACING IN ENGLAND. London, Nov. 13 .- At the Derby autunm meeting

te-day the Prince of Wales's Handicap Steeplechase was won by the Prince of Wales's aged Magic. The betting was 7 to 4 against Magic. The race for the

against Albertus was 14 to 1. The race for the Doveridge stakes of 550 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. Abington's brown colt Pioneer. The betting was 5 to 4 against Pioneer.

ON THE TRACK OF THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

THE POLICE OF LONDON CONFIDENT IN THEIR SEARCH-DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MUR-DERER GIVEN.

London, Nov. 13.—The police are confident that they are on the right track in their search for the Whitechapel murderer. Two persons have been found who saw the man who accompanied the last victim to her room on the night she was murdered. Their descriptions of the man tally in every respect.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S BROADSIDE. HE ARRAIGNS THE GOVERNMENT FOR SCANDALS

IN THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT. London, Nov. 13 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, stated that the resignation of General Sir Charles Warren as Chief of the Metropolitan Police, was solely due his refusal to submit to the rule which forbids officials publicly to criticise Government services. Warren, in announcing his resignation, said Mr. Matthews, wrote that had he known that such a rule existed he would never have accepted the

In the debate on the estimates in connection with the Supreme Court of Judicature, Louis J. Jonnings, Conservative, moved to reduce the appropriation by a considerable sum.

Lord Randolph Churchill approved the propose reduction. He said that the money squandered on court officials was public scandal and a National disgrace, amounting to malversation of the public on a large scale, the new departments of justice recently added to the machinery consisting of nothing but lawyers. It was absolute brigandage on the taxpayers. Before the Government asked them to vote this money, let them obtain a pledge that these visible evils would receive earnest and mediate attention.

Attorney-General Webster deprecated Lord Randolph Churchil's excessive criticism as calculated to excite the imagination of the country. The Government neither winked at favoritism in the matter of appointments, nor showed indifference toward the effecting of reductions, but it could not alter salaries immediately. He promised that attention would be paid to the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. Jennings's motion was rejected by a vote of 148 to 120.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

GOBLET'S PLAN FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE POPE. Paris, Nov. 13.-The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Ferronays, of the Right, declared that he saw nothing to criticise in the policy of M. Gobiet during

M. Goblet stated that the situation could be faced with composure. France threatened no one, and was sufficiently strong not to fear provocation. The Government would defend the dignity of the country without forgetting that peace was the chief interest. An amendment having been proposed to abolish long as we live under the regime of the concordat it is necessary to maintain relations with the Vatican for the training of the clergy and the appointment of bishops and cardinals. The importance of our protectorate in Eastern countries also requires the maintenance of friendly relations with the Vatican. Rival Powers dispute our protectorate. The friendship of the Pope is therefore precious. The Pope already has his bitternesses. Is it for us to increase them? It has been said recently that the Pope could no longer count upon any country but France. does not mean that France will intervene to restore his temporal power; but the more the Pope is de-prived of that power the more France ought to honor him by curtailing nothing of her respect for the high authority he represents." (Applause.) The amendment was rejected by a vote of 307 to 217. The foreign budget was finally approved. The budget for the Ministry of the Interior was adopted without a division.

LONDON FURNISHES ANOTHER SENSATION London, Nov. 13.-The body of a well-dressed roman was taken out of the Thames River this morn-There were marks on the body which gave rise but it is possible that she committed suicide, and that the marks were received by contact with objects in the various police stations in the hope of getting s They arrested one man, who had a bowie knife in his possession, but there is no reason to believe that he

RUMORED PLOTS AGAINST BULGARIA'S RULER. Vienna, Nov. 13—A report is in circulation in this city that an attempt has been made to assassinate Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Buigaria.

DE BAUN HELD FOR EXTRADITION. Montreal, Que., Nov. 13 (Special).-Judge Church of rendered his decision to-day in the case of Charles T. De Baun, the defaulting clerk of the Park National Bank, New-York. He held that De Baun's offence to transfer the prisoner to the fail at Sherbrooke, there states authorities, in accordance with the commit-ment of Magistrate Rioux. The Chief Justice con-

EXCURSION PASSENGERS BURT.

THE JOURNEY OF THE FIFTH WARD GUARDS, OF NEWARK, SERIOUSLY INTERRUPTED.

Easton, Ponn., Nov. 13 (Special) .- The Fifth Ward ber of Aldermen and politicians, left Newark yesterday morning for Reading, Penn., for a trip of two New-Jersey to this city, and thence over the Lehigh South Easton, while the train was passing a long curve, it plunged into the locomotive Hercules, which was taking water at a tank. The engineer had reversed the lever, but too late to prevent serious damage. Both engines were wrecked and one was thrown from the trast. The engineers and firemen were not hurt. On the train, however, the violent shock threw the excursionists into heaps. Livingstone, of No.18 Gouverneur-st., and Frank Smith, No. 22 East Mechanic-st., Newark, were standturned and head badly cut. Smith had two ribs broken and his spine injured. His injuries are seri-Charles Pell, of No. 314 Elm-st., was gashed about the head by failing lamps, and it was thought his shull was fractured. Others received brulses, cuts and contusions. The seriously burt were taken to a and contained. Another engine was procured and all but half-a-dozen of the party started for Reading. The train was made up of Jorsey central cars, locomotive and crew. The conductor, John Randelph, acted as pilot. He had clear track orders and let the train go at good speed, but knew nothing about the engine being out for water. Several persons are blamed for the wreck and the company will make an investigation.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN MEXICAN CUSTODY. El Paso, Tex., Nov. 13.-Captain T. H. Logan, comanding the United States troops at Fort Hancock, on the Rio Grande, some seventy miles below El not permit her territory to be invaded by troops hunting on the Mexican side of the river, and took with him on Sunday some members of his command | that he had been drinking, but he was not to and one civilian, L. W. Evans. They were armed with rifles and shot-guns. After enjoying some fire sport, they came across a force of Mexican frontier guards, who took them into custody as soldiers of a foreign power found on Mexican territory under arms. The civilian Evans, was released, but the captain, with his soldiers, is still in custody.

CAUGHT AFTER SEVEN YEARS,

Pittsburg, Nov. 13 .- " Nig" Lee, one of the supposed urderers of Robert McClure, who was killed by the McConkey gang of robbers in Dead Man's Hollow, near McKeesport, Penn., seven years ago, has been arrested at Norristown. The murder was one of the most atrocious in the history of Allegheny County. McConkey, the leader, was hanged for the crime five years ago, but the other members of the no torious band, notwithstanding the large reward of fered for their apprehension, succeeded in cluding the authorities. Lee will be brought to this city for trial.

Chatsworth Flate (handicap) was won by G. Cleve I MR. MILLER IS ALL RIGHT.

CHEERFUL OVER THE PAST AND HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE.

THE GREAT HELP WHICH HIS FIGHT FOR TEM-PERANCE GAVE TO THE NATIONAL TO WIN IN THE END.

disappointed candidate would find a most unsatisis an utter failure. In his robust appearance, splendid canvass, one looks in vain for anything of the broken-hearted, recriminating martyr that the aspiring office-seeker so frequently becomes after failure at the poils. Indeed, it was the general opinion of the host of friends who called on Mr. Miller at the Pifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that he could not have looked much better had he succeeded in saving the State for himself he would not have been more warmly received by the Republicans of this city, who congratulated him on the great work that he accomplished. Though he bore the honors bestowed upon him with all modesty, a careful observer could not fall to notice a look of pardonable gratification on the resolute face of the rum power's sturdy opponent, in seeing that his efforts had been fully appreciated by the party here as well

HE NEVER FELT BETTER.

"I don't think I ever felt better," was his response to the Tribune reporter's inquiry. I'm stronger than when I entered the campaign. The work seemed to agree with me perfectly. Yes," he continued, with a smile, "I believe I could enter another fight like it to-morrow without the slightest difficulty."

This remark naturally suggested the question would he do so if necessary, or had he any regrets for the The inquiry was met by Mr. Miller frankly. "No; have nothing to regret," he When I accepted the nomination chances of being elected were exceedingly slight. did not expect then that I could win. My wife did not want me to take it. I told her, however, that I believed it was possible to keep down the Prohibition vote, and thereby save the State for General Harrison. I started in with that object in view. was accomplished. Last year the Prohibition vote in this State was over 40,000, an increase of over 15,000 a million votes this year, and in all probability would have polled upward of 50,000 had no temissuo been made. That or much than that would have given Cleveland State. But polling, as they did, less than 30,000 votes, gave us the State by such a pronounced majority that the Democratic managers did not dare attempt to steal the State or make a contest, as they would have done had the result been closer,

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE A GOOD THING. "Then, Mr. Miller, you do not believe the introduction of the high-license issue weakened the gen-

"Most certainly not. I believe that had there been three weeks more in which to make the canvass, and present the question fairly to the voters in some of the western countles and other parts of the State, I should have been elected. As you know, I had to make the fight on this issue practically alone. in saying this I do not overlook the hearty and loyal assistance given me by The Tribune and other papers. All the speakers sent out by the National State Committees, as you are aware, confined themseives exclusively to the tariff. I do not say this with any desire to reflect upon the policy of the party managers in this respect, but simply to answer the question whether the temperance issue was a source of strength or weakness to the general

"Does your experience make you sceptical about the influence of the pulpit in politics as opposed to

"No, indeed. My belief in the strength of the moral forces of the community is more firm than ever. Brooklyn, where I made my opening speech, I took for my text the remark made by one of Governo Hill's staff, 'I would rather have the saloons behind me than the churches.' I told the people of Kings County that I would leave them to decide upon the correctness of this remarkable observation. They did decide in a way that astounded the Democracy. So they did in Rochester, Troy, and all the State wherever the question was fairly put before the people. Eric County is the only dark spot in the I did not go there and if I have any entire State.

THE RUM POWER HAS SHOWN ITS STRENGTH "Simply this: We know now the strength of the rum interests. They have demonstrated their power to the utmost. They were able to carry the Sta simply by taking advantage of the Presidential co test and by joining hands with all the power of the Administration, for it is a fact that all the influence the Federal Government was used in if of Hill, as well as of Cleveland, a favor that the Governor did not reciprocate The postmasters and Custom House officials seemed to think that Cleveland would get through all right, any way; so they devoted their energies to helping to be held until he was handed over to the United Hill, and they did help him materially. Had not been for this, had it simply been a State election with High License for the issue, I firmly believe we should have triumphed, notwithstanding the fact that our people were not as well educated on the question as they will be when it comes up again. There is, therefore, only one course for our party to pursue, and that is along the lines it has aleady laid down on this subject. We are committed to temperance reform. We cannot go back. The Republican party never did take the back track on any moral question. I am convinced it will not on this. Why should it? Has not put high-license laws in operation in Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan? And has not each of these States given us a rousing majority this year! HE EXPECTS ANOTHER STRONG BILL TO BE

"High License is now an established princeple of the Republican party. I have no doubt that when the Legislature assembles this winter another bill to that of Mr. Crosby's will be introduced and passed. It may differ from its predecessor in some respects, but I am sure it will not be one bit less restrictive in character. What else can we do Over ninety per cent of the rum power is in favor Over ninety per cent of the rum power is in favor of the Democratic party. It has reached the climax of audacity in our political life. It must be over-thrown. The Republican party must overthrow it. We have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by a stendy advance along the path that we have chosen. The people are with us as far as they understand the question, and they only need a little more instruction on the subject to give us an overwhelming majority in favor of the restriction of the whiskey traffic as proposed by the Republican party. Before the reporter went away he alluded to the talk about, the place in General Harrison's Cabinet that is believed to be reserved for Mr. Miller. The ex-Senator quickly dismissed the topic by saying: "Such matters are entirely in the bands of a gentleman in Indianapolis, and he is perfectly competent to decide them without assistance from any one."

LOST ELECTION BETS CAUSE A SUICIDE. AN INSURANCE MAN WHO WAGERED MORE THAN

IE COULD AFFORD TO LOSE. Thomas L. Botts, an insurance broker of No. 32 Liberty-st., killed himself at the Hotel Royal yesterday morning, apparently because he had but too much money on the election of Cleveland and Thur-man and had lost it. He went to the hotel, where he was a stranger, sometime after midnight and reg-istered himself with a trembling hand. It was plain under the influence of liquor to know what he was about. He was shown to a room the window of which overlooked Bryant Park. At 10:20 a. m yesterday a chambermaid entered the room and found him dying in sed. He had shot himself through the head with a revolver which lay on the bloody pillow. No person in the hotel had heard the shot out it was evident from the amount of blood which had soaked into the bedding that he had shot himself summoned, but it was too late to save the dying man. Botis expired soon after the physician ar-

His body was removed to an undertaker's shop in Sixth-ave, by permission of a coroner. In his pockets were found cards which showed that his home was at No. 140 West One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., a gold watch, some tickets for a lecture and other papers. Some receipts showed that he had paid 8200 to different persons as instalments on election bets which he had lost. Other receipts showed that he was admitted to membership in the Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, at No. 156 Broadway, only a few weeks ago. He had re-ceived an invitation from Miss Ella C. Jones to attend her reception at No. 346 West One-hundred-andtwenty-third-st., and in the invitation he was called a neighborly stranger."

Botts was an unmarried man, thirty-five years of age, and lived with his mother who is a school princi-pal. The family came from Virginia. Formerly Botts was a clerk in Leonard's insurance office in lower Broadway. He was popular among the insurance clerks and was well liked in the 7th Regiment, of

clerks and was well liked in the 7th Regiment, of which he was a member. In the recent political campaign he was attached to the ifariem Democratic Club, and also belonged to a Democratic organization among the downtown insurance men. He led a company of insurance clerks in the Broadway parade which was reviewed by President Cleveland. All his friends knew that he was an admirer of the President, and he felt so confident of the success of the Democratic ticket that he wagered larger sums than he could afford to pay.

The Republican victory surprised and stunned him so much that he could not keep his mind on his business. He began to pay some of his election bets on the instalment plan, but he was discouraged and began to drink heavily. Some of his business friends implored him to stop drinking to excess, but their advice proved of no avail. He complained of feeling unwell when he left his office on Monday afternoon, but he said he would be back in the morning. His mother was deeply affected by the suicide yesterday. He was her only son.

THE KNIGHTS' ASSEMBLY.

OPENING SESSION IN INDIANAPOLIS. BARRY EXCLUDED FROM THE HALL-THE QUINN

DELEGATES FROM NO. 49 ADMITTED.

Indianapolis, Nov. 13.—It is a "condition that con-fronts" the Knights of Labor and the eleventh annual General Assembly, which began here to-day, marks a critical period in the history of the organization. There has been a great decline in the membership, and if the order is to continue it must be greatly strengthened in some way. The Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers, together with the Miners' Assembly, of which W. T. Lewis is Master Workman, are keeping watchful eyes upon the Convention, as next mo these two bodies will meet in joint convention to consider the question of coalition with the Knights. T. B. Barry, the Michigan Knight who withdres

from the Executive Board, was refused admission to the Assembly to-day. It made him angry. He was asked if he was entitled to admission: "I am," he replied, "but by the usurpation of au-

thority on the part of Mr. Powderly, I am not in my seat. I am awaiting the action of the Convention. I want to see whether the Assembly will sustain the administration in expelling me without cause." This afternoon Barry addressed a letter to the Assembly appealing for a hearing. Others of the for mer executive officers were excluded from the floor of the Assembly during the morning session, when the report of the Committee on Credentials was under consideration. There are 130 delegates here and others

are expected to-morrow. The total number of dele-

gates elected was 208. The credentials presented were not at all satisfactory. The committee reported six contests and protests. The most serious was from District Assembly No. 49, of New-York. It is entitled to six seats in the Convention. It has, however, for several years been rent by internal dissensions. Two Knights claim to be the Master Workman of the Assembly-James E. Quinn and Philip J. McGraff. With Mr. Quinn came as delegates Victor Drury, Captain Barrett, E. E. Kunze and others. These constitute what is known in New-York as the "Home Club faction." The anti-Home Club delegates, headed by Mr. McGraff, are Michael Preston, Charles Purcell, D. J. Naughton and

others. The Quinn faction has been in favor with the

administration and the Quinn delegates were

The committee had for consideration also a protest against the admission of the delegates from Distric Assembly No. 1, Philadelphia. This is one of the oldest assemblies in the order and the protest had little weight. The delegates were admitted. George A. Schelling, of Chicago, the Socialist delegate from District Assembly No. 24, presented himself to the Assembly as a delegate. A protest had been filed against his admission. The Assembly found no rea-

Assembly as a decrease. A process in a part of the men sons for excluding him. Schelling is one of the men who is likely to make trouble. In speaking of the financial condition of the order, he said: "The revenues are not sufficient to sustain the present high salaries. The determination to reduce salaries is universal. It must be done. It is a war measure." The financial plans include not only reduction of salaries, but a consolidation of offices.

When the appointment of the standing committees was reached in the afternoon there was a prolonged and somewhat aerimonious discussions over the cuestion as to whether or not the Legislative Committee should be continued. The objection to it was based on the charge that members of the committee hand dabbed too much in politics and that more harm than good had been done. It was finally determined, however, that the committee should be contidued.

The indications at present are that Powderly will be re-elected for another term.

Barry has issued an appeal stating his grievances. It is thought that he may attempt to start a rival organization.

ANARCHISTS SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS. ALARMING GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION.

DATE FOR AN UPRISING FIXED. Chicago, Nov. 13 .- "The Times" says: "Anarchy

is not dead, or even sleeping. On the confrary, it is re thoroughly organized than even at the time of the Haymarket riot, and its membership is larger than it has ever been. The demonstration of last Sunday at Waldheim was not a gathering of a few sympathe organized outpouring of the 'Internationals.' Inwatching every movement of the Anarchists the past few weeks, when asked yesterday if there were any Anarchists at the celebration, replied: 'Yes, there were. Most of them were Anar-

"Then you think they are still organized, and have

a large membership ?'

"They meet in smaller numbers than before, but there are more of them, and they conduct their meetings differently. There is not so much preparation at meetings for fighting and drilling with arms and explosives, but, what is far more dangerous, they are thoroughly organized, just within the pale of the law. and all we can do is to keep our eyes on them. The worst thing about it is they have several schools here for teaching Anarchy, which they call 'Anarchy Sun-day-schools.' In these they teach the children to hate law and the officers of the law, and teach them the worst principles of Anarchy. Why, the wife of a trusted employe of the County Board is the organizer and teacher in one of these schools, and there are no less than 5,000 able-bodied Anarchists in Chicago today, ready and organized, and waiting for the appointed time. They have set a day for it at head-quarters. They sent out circulars before the election asking legislative candidates for an expression of their opinion on the State Conspiracy law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. Many of the can didates replied that they were in favor of a modifica-tion of that law, and some of these candidates were elected, too.'

elected, too."

"You say they have a day set for an uprising, and mentioned headquarters. Have you any information of the Internationals!"

"Yes, much more than I can give you. In America the central headquarters is in New-York. So far they have agreed on the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile as the day for a concerted uprising. It must come."

THE CHICKASAW GOVERNOE NOT KILLED. Gainesville, Tex., Nov. 13 (Special).-James Harris auditor of the Chickasaw Government, arrived in this city to-day from Tishomingo, and brings the news that Governor Guy was not killed Saturday night, as reported yesterday, the would-be assassin's bullet failing to hit him. This attempt to take the Governor's life so aroused his friends that over 300 of them, heavily armed, gathered at Tishomingo yesterday to protec him. Byrd, with 200 well-armed men, went into camp near the Capitol last night. Auditor Harris and a few other Indians are here fixing themselves for the having ordered his men to surround the Byrl party to-night at 12 o'clock, and exterminate them unles they surrendered without resistance. These Indians left at noon for Tishomingo, to join Guy's forces which, they say, will number 700 mea. The critical have exposed Guy's cause against the Chicka aws, who meting compose the light parts. Unless the United States Government interferes it will be a war

A FATAL EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE Lexington, Ky., Nov. 13.-While laborers were proparing a blast of dynamite late this afternoon in a rock quarry a premature explosion killed the owner of the quarry, "Mike" Gormley, mortally wounded John Hays and seriously injured a negro. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TREASURY BAGS ROBBED

GOVERNMENT BOXES FILLED WITH SHOT AND LEAD INSTEAD OF SIL VER DOLLARS.

SILVER SHIPMENTS FROM THE MINT AT NEW OBLEANS SYSTEMATICALLY PLUNDERED-NO CLEW TO THE ROBBER-THE LOSSES MAY BE VERY HIGH-THE QUESTION OF RE-

SPONSIBILITY.

(at TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, Nov. 13.—A deficit has been discovered in the office of the United States Treasurer which forces the conclusion that a systematic course of robbery has been going on for some ime. When the new silver vault was completed it was determined to relieve the mints at Philadelphia and New-Orleans of the burden of silver dollars which crowded them and caused great inconvenience. These silver dollars were first shipped here from the Philadelphia mint and were weighed, counted, and then stored away in the large vault in the courtyard of the Treas ury Department. Nothing wrong was discovered in the money received from that point. About month ago the work of relieving the New-Orleans mint was begun, and the silver dollars have been received at the Treasury Department at the rate of about a million every two days. The money the mint at Philadelphia. It was placed in sealed wooden boxes, each containing two bags of a thousand dollars each. Of course it has been impossible for the here to open the boxes and count the money as rapidly as it is received, and quite a number of boxes have accumulated which have not yet been opened. The boxes are taken up as rapidly as possible, and the

SHOT AND LEAD WHERE DOLLARS OUGHT TO BE A week ago, on opening one of the boxes, which had been weighed and found all right, one of the bags was found to be filled with shot so as to weigh exactly what a thousand silver dollars would weigh. The other bag in this box was filled with lead bars of equal weight. The clerks who discovered the fraud reported the matter at once, and the facts were laid before Assistant-Secretary Thompson last Wednesday morning. That officer immediately sent for Mr. Bell, the chief of the Secret Service Division, and detectives were assigned to investigate the affair thoroughly. The utmost secrecy has been observed by every one in the Department having knowledge of the robbery, and the fact only leaked

first thing done is to weigh them and see if they

are up to the standard. Then the boxes are

opened, the bags taken out, and the money counted

The money is then replaced in the bags and they

are stored away in the vault.

out to-day by accident. Further examination showed that the box in question had been opened after it had been sealed at the mint in New-Orleans, and when it was scaled the second time the wax bore, not the impression of the Government seal, but that of a silver quarter. Other boxes were found to have been tampered with in the same way, and on examining the bags in them it was discovered that portions of their contents had been abstracted, and the weight made up by shot and

admitted pending an investigation and decision of the THE AMOUNT OF THE LOSS UNKNOWN How much money has been taken cannot now be determined. It is estimated that \$3,000 will cover what is known to be lacking, but as there are many boxes yet to be examined, the amount of which the Government has been robbed may run into very high figures.

The Treasury officials, of course, claim that the blame rests upon the express company which has transported the money. They say that the boxes are carefully sealed before they leave the mint and are guarded on the train. They are taken from the station at Washington to the Treasury Building in a large express wagon, caged in on all sides with heavy steel wire and guarded by representatives of the express company and of the Treasury, who are heavily armed and sit on the boxes within the cage. Every care that can be thought of is taken to guard against loss, and the detectives are puzzled to know how it was possible to substitute the shot for the silver dollars.

WHERE DOES THE RESPONSIBILITY REST! Mr. Bell, the Chief of the Secret Service, says that he believes the thieving was certainly done after the boxes left the mint and before they were delivered at this Department. He says that if the official clerks doing up the packages had done the stealing ould have used the Government seal to fasten the boxes again. This theory, however, is critieised by outside detectives, who say that the care that was taken to make each bag weigh the exact amount that one thousand silver dollars call for shows that the theft was committed by some persnows that the their was committed by some per-son or persons who had access to scales and who had time carefully to perform the work of ab-straction and substitution. The fact that the Government scal was not used after the boxes had Government seal was not used after the boxes had been tampered with is not regarded as a proof of the innocence of those in the mint, for had the boxes been found properly sealed the crime would as once have been traced back to those who handled them at the mint. The substitution of the impression of a silver quarter was probably for the purpose of throwing suspicion upon the employes of the express company. The Department will undoubtedly hold, until more light is thrown upon the subject, that the express company is responsible, but it will take considerable time to ascertain the exact extent of the loss.

It is not likely that the express company will admit its responsibility without an investigation on its own account, and there may be some startling developments before the matter is settled. The Government official who is directly responsible for the custody of the money is the United States Treasurer, James W. Hyatt. His bond is \$500,000.

STATE CHARTER FOR THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Montpeller, Nov. 13 (Special).-The Legislature today passed an act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The act of incorporation is the same as the one introduced into the United States enate last session by Senator Edmunds. It passed the National Senate by an unanimous vote and went to the House of Representatives, where its consideraber, who raised the point that there was no quorum present. Acting on the advice of Senator Edmunds, who drew the bill, the parties interested in the Ni caragua Canal enterprise decided to ask the Vermont Legislature for a charter. Several of the incorporators named in the act are Vermonters, including such wellknown men as Frederick Billings and Colonel Franklin Fairbanks. Interested in the scheme also are Hiram Hitchcock, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; ex-Judge Charles P. Daly and other prominent Newyorkers. The gentlemen named appeared before a joint legislative committee last week to testify concerning the proposed measure. The promoters of the enterorities stated that they were all ready to begin actual work on the canal as soon as a charter could be obtained.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION AT NEW-HAVEN. New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 13 (Special).—The annual session of the National Academy of Sciences was opened at the Yale Sheffield Scientific School to-day. are to be read during the session as follows: The Lunar Eclipse, July 22, 1888, by E. S. Holden, Berkelef, Cal.; The Zone Undertaking of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, by Leines Bass, presented by Professor A. Hall; The Rainfall of the North Atlantic Ocean, by Professor Elias Loomis, of Yale; A Finished Breed of Horaes, by Professor V. H. Brewer, of Vale; A Systematic Study of the Action of behaltely Related Chemical Compounds ment Animals, by Walend Gibbs, of Cambridge, and Robart Emory Hare.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Nov. 13 (Special).-The crysanthenum show opened this evening in Horticultural Hall The collection is the largest and most valuable ever exhibited in Philadelphia. It includes a number of new varieties. Several of the plants exhibited took prises at the recent New-Yerk show.